MORE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Malifax, Vigo at this Port, and of the angle Saxon's Mails

TWO DAYS LATER.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

Views of the English Press on the American Revolution.

EFFECT ON THE FRENCH MONEY MARKET

THE FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The Bombardment of Gaeta Centinued.

The Sardinians to Release the French in Rome.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON. THE GURNEY D. VORCE CASE.

Our London, Paris, Berlin and Genoa Correspondence,

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax early yester day morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 26th ult., and Queenstown Sunday, the 27th.

The steamship Vigo, Captain McGuigan, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 22d uit., and Queenstown on the 24th.

The mails by the steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool the 24th and Londonderry the 25th ult, which ar rived at Pertland Wednesday night, reached this city on Thursday at mideight. The main points of the news by this arrival have already been given; but we publish this morning some additional details of European news of general interest.

The Liverpool Post of the 23d says -

A very curious result of the 23d says.—

A very curious result of the secession, so far as it has gone, has just come to light. American ships in this port (and, no doubt, in many others), trading with the ports of South Carolina and Georgia, are preparing, at the Castom House, to sail thither under British colors. The stars and stripes would, of course, in the present state of feeling, be refused admission, while the British flag will be heartly welcomed. One consequence of this is unprecedented—the British flag harge freights.

The Liverpool Schoping Gazette, in a leaster explaining

The Liverpool Shipping Garate, in a leader explaining the cause of the continuous heavy buillion shipments to

Some time since, whilst aliading to the probable amount of gold that would be shipped from this country to the United Stores, as an actual balance of trade against us, arising from the octilow of breadstuffs to the United Kingdom, we infinated that the supply would be about £3.500,000. The value of gold actually forwarded to this date will be about £3.600,000; so that, according to our estimate, £5.600,600 have yet to be exported to meet the actual claims upon us. We value the exports of produce in Pocember from America at £615,000 (the official quantities are given.) Hence it seems to follow that we have even now something like £1,000,000 to send away to pay for foot, a large portion of which is still at sea, and so much required, owing to the deficiency in last year's harvest At present there is an enormous quantity of grain in this country which has been drawn upon and not realized; and, as we have shown, the quantities on passage must be very great. There must also be an extensive fall in our markets—say 6s in the price of flour and its or 8s in wheat—to prevent steady shipments from the States.

The official journal of Berlin appears to contend that, contrary to the general optnion of Germany, Prussia

contrary to the general opinion of Germany, Prussia ought to act in the affair of the Duchies, not as the in strument of the Diet, but as the directing Power; that it is her duty to defend, not alone the rights of Holstein, but those of schleswig, and that the necessity would be fully recognized by the Prussian representatives and

Advices from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria has issued a decree annulling the elections made by the Com tats of persons who had fled the country from politigal reasons. The same decree proclaims the intention of pay their taxes. The re-establishment de facto of the provisions of the law of 1848 is interdicted, and in case of opposition the commissions of the Comitats will be sasnded. Meetings in the Comitats are forbidden, and all the ordinances of the diploma of October up to this day will undergo any modification by the present decree. The concessions made to Hungary are maintained intact The people of Dalmatia still protest against their annexation to Creatia. They have named a deputation charged to lay their objections before the Emperor. In the meantime the Conferences of Agram, where this question was to have been settled, are suspended.

A large popular meeting has been held at Odensee

Denmark, when addresses were voted to the King for the entire exclusion of Holstein and Lagenberg from the joint

Accounts from Copenhagen state that the Danish government is manifesting the most warlike disposition. It is stated to have resolved, as soon as the Diet at Frankfort shall have prescribed federal execution, to collect an army of 40,000 men on the Elder, and to proclaim the state of siege in the Duchies. The two chain bers, which are at this moment united, energetically support the government. All the soldiers on furlough ve been recalled. The Panish cavalry, increased to its war effective, is in great part to be remounted, and the infantry are to be provided with rifled muskets; all the fortresses are about to be completely armed, each rural district is bound to supply a certain number of herses for the artillery, and, lastly, the Duchies them neives have had imposed on them an extraordinary tax, in order to provide, in conjunction with Denmark, for war

Our London Correspondence.

Security Atread-Napoleon III. Descret a Dissolution of the American Union—Commercial View of Secsion— Speculations Concerning the Recolution—The Large North-ern Cities to Pull a Prey to the Mob—English Capitalists Anxions to Sell the South Arms-Southern Credit Abroad-\$1,000 for a Secession Article in the London Times-Af-

fairs in Italy-Denmark and the Duckies, do . de. The great lion of the day in our foreign intelligence words upon entering are "his God," and he interiaria maxim that "there is something in the midretures of our best friends that does not displease us." On that ground, probably, it is not allogether a cause of mourning that the fusty and vigorous Jonathan is like a horse divided against itself. I have the best warrant for assuring you that the Emperor of France would like to see the American Union reat in twein. It would divide and weaken that signalic power that threatens soon to take an important part in the politics of the world. I need not may that all the despotisms of Europe—Austria, Bornota, the progress of the politics of the world. I need not say that all the despotisms of Europe—Austria, Bornota, the Pope, the devil and the queen of Spain—would heartily rejoice to see your of Spain—would heartily rejoice to see your of history, but of Europe, are upon you. Of course all maxims of prudence, all good advice, all warnings of the past, present and future are lost upon madmen, and on mer. that have embarked in any dread venture and gone of ar to recede. Still there may be some who will take a seri of semi-cain view of any disposaliousto opiniona. The trading and commenced the world.

The trading and commenced world ware and controlled figure in the barry politics of the disport of the extreme ment down of the foreys the field of the politics of many a political comparison and oratorical figure in the barry politics of the disport of the extrangel of the controlled figure in the barry politics of the disport of the extreme ment down and oratorical figure in the barry politics of the disport of the extreme ment down of the politics are also the let any considerable party at the Politics and their let any considerable party at the control to the disport of the extreme ment down of the disport of the extreme ment d now is the-what shall I say!-the war on the west side of

they most first set to work and subdue their own democratic neighbors before they can attack the South. Opinions are freely expressed here, both by Americans and Englishmen, that should there be any considerable party at the North against the government of Mr. Lincoln, in the event of an appeal to force, New York and Philadelphia would at once become a prey to civil war, anarchy, fire and sword.

Your leading moneyed and business men can doubtless do much to avert such a state of things, and the leading men in your democratic party quite as much. I have already seen one man who has been inquiring for an agent of the South, as he wants to sell them two powerful steamers; terms, cash and no conditions or promises hereafter. As South Carolins has made all calculations to set on foot a complete diplematic and consular establishment, it may be as well to inform these gentlemen that not one single one of those efficials could possibly receive the slighted recognition in any court or port in Europe. If they were to be received, of course the regular American representative would at once demand his possports and shut up his legation. If they are precipitate and passements at home, pray let them be advised not to make fools of themselves abroad.

Another thing, if they desire to purchase any rifled cannon—Paixhans, Armstrongs—or war steamors, they must come over with the hard tin, and not talk about credit, mortingages on negroes, cotton plantations or rice

hemselves abroad.

Another thing, if they desire to purchase any rifled cannota—Paikhans, Armstrongs—or war steamors, they have tome over with the hard tim, and not talk about credit, mortgages on negroes, cotton plantations or rice swamps, or national bonds of the State of South Carolina or any other secening State. I do not believe the united obligation of every State south of Virginia and tempesce, or these included, could, in the event of secession or civil war, he sold on a European bourse for twenty per cent, even to as moderate an amount as one or two millions sterling. With all of President Lincoln's administration, and the prestige of national right, the ancient seat of government, and all that, it would not be easy for the United States to borrow money, at any or linary rate, here in London.

Let not your Southern people be deceived by the weak article in the London Tames of yesterday (January 18) on the state of America. It dees not represent a fragment of British public opinion. It is contrary to the knowledge and surmises of the British government and British states men, and contrary to the entire policy of the Times for the last three months—as long a period, as it hat journal usually hags the same opinion. I happen to know that certain American political pressure has been brought to bear on the London Times to get them to say something to encourage the count, but they hung back till, finally, a still stronger argument was brought. I have the best assurance for saying that the article was written to order and paid for in money—in gold from South Carollinand the price £200, \$1,000. Copies of the paper containing it go out in to day's stedimer to all the Southern States, and you will see it reproduced in every section paper south of the Potenne. Had the article been written by or had a surfaced by the entire power of the potition almost entirely, and you will see it reproduced in every section paper south of the Potenne. How the the Adratic Temper of the surfaining strokes will be the read that you

Paris Gossip-A Caricature of American Morners on the French Stage-Les Femmes Portes-French Idea of Ame rican.—Theatrical Reform—The American Bonaparte-Squire, the Boston "Mejum"—The American Minister

While the Parisian journals are mystifying and horrify ing their readers, by discussing American affairs in a manner which exhibits a vast amount of ignorance of the dramatist, with quite as much ignorance of the charac the play going community with a caricature of American peculiarities. M. Victor Sardon calls his piece "Les drawn crowds on every evening of its performance to the Vandeville theatre. The plot is this:—A Frenchman, named Quenten, who has been some years living in Ame rica, returns to France, filled with what are supposed to be the prevalent ideas, and delighted with what are supposed dresses in extraordinarily outlandish style, and wears a heavy gold watch chain and checkered pantaloons, and brings with him an American governess, who dresses in Bloomer costume, and who is dry and sharp featured, badly dressed and strong minded. He intends that his two daughters shall receive the kind of education which young American ladies born and brought up in the highest circles are supposed to receive. That is, that they are to be allowed the most complete liberty of action. taught to ride, to fence, to hunt, to row and perform gmy nastic feats; to be allowed to promenade by moonlight with a sentimental cousin; to go to the theatre alone i they please; to make visits and attend to business; and when there is no place left in an omnibus, to take a seat on the knees of the best looking male passenger. These are supposed to be the accomplishments and habits of American young ladies moving in the best circles of

this enlarged liberty. An adopted daughter of Quenten acts, however, as their guardian angel and saves them from all sorts of adventures principally of an amorous description, which would ithout her intervention, have proved their roin. I coms that tenhomme Quenten had gone to America for the purpose of finding a nephew, Jonathan Quenten, who had gone at an early age to seek his fortune in the New had gone at an early age to seek has fortune in the New World. He has an interest in a manufactory, and the encie desires that it shall be operated together for their mutual benefit. He does not find the nephew in Ameri-RALD, which, of course, Jenathan sees, and comes back to his uncle at his country residence near Havre.

The author intended to make old Quentin only a shadow of a Vankee, while the nephew is the animal himself. He is dressed in that long tailed, high collared blue coat, which is supposed to be the style which Americans affect. He floors the stage with tobacco juice. His first words upon entering are " By God," and he interlards almost every sentence with this strong and elegant ejacu

of the little theatres, the Dejazet, has already made the reform on his own account.

A case of a great deal of importance to the parties interested is to be tried here on the 25th. M. Jecome Bonaparte and his mother, Mrs. Pattersof, who have been some time in Paris, have laid a claim to the succession and division of the property, and affiliation with the imperial family of the late Prince Jerome. An immense quantity of documentary evidence has already been obtained, and the course of the trial will bring up the whole question of the legality of Prince Jerome's first marriage and of the diverce granted by the French tribunals. The "legitimacy" of Jerome Bonaparte has already been acknowledge d, but a family council, held in 1856, dealed the claim of the American Bonaparte to affiliation and succession as a branch of the imperial family. Their counsel will claim that this is a matter for the legal tribunals to settle, and some interesting developments may be expeted before the trial is concluded.

Squire, the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization, the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization, the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization, the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization, the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization, the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization, the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization to the Boston "meejum," who makes a table weighing a hundred pounds fly around a room in utilization to the second of the 26th, at his hospitable and elegant maresion in the avenue Montague. What has become of Mr. Walsh, the Secretary of Legation appointed in the place of Mr. Calhoun? The Consul, Mr. Spencer, will not give his annu

The Political Commotions of the Day—Parisian View of Se-cession—The War Question—Attitude of the Great Pow-ors—The Bonaparte Legitimacy Case—Business Stagnation with so much to distract you at home, your interest in

the general fermentation of the Old World must be cur-tailed. But in these days, when the extremities of the portion of it can be agitated without the sympathy of the rest. Everything that is going on at this eventful period interest, not to say anxiety. Is it possible, it is said, that so glorious a confederation will quietly submit to the dein less than a century, has raised it to an immeasureable height of glory? To use might where moral persuasion is powerless is so natural to French ideas, that you will not be surprised to hear that in France the temperating poli-cy of Mr. Buchanan moets with few adherents, and that

shall be done in the spring? The government journals the probabilities were all in favor of a peaceful issue. England is represented as grounding under the incubus of a gigantic expenditure, and full of anxiety lest the existing disturbance of the United States should affect her manu'acturing populations. Russia is described as being wholly occupied about her internal affairs; Austria bur-dened with financial difficulties, and France, though troubled with none of these inflictions, most desirbus of England, and a similar one in prospect with Belgium. Sardinia will never think of falling foul of Austria, and if Caribaldi is foothardy enough to knock his head against the Quadrilateral, his narrow escape in the Voltarno, but for the Piedmontere is sufficient to point out the fate

But the organs of government in France have a knack of talking for no other purpose than to lead people off the scent. The truth is, a very strong suspicion prevails in well informed circles that the Rhine will, after all, be the scene of some stirring events in the spring. The Schieswig Hoistein question, it is thought will yet bear fruit in this direction. Things are becoming more and more embittered betwixt Prussia and Denmark, and an under-standing has long existed with Russia that France may either side the Rhine very wurlike preparations are mak-ing by the Powers most interested in that boundary— France and Prussia; and as the new King of the last named country is said to be determined on settling this Schies-wig-Holstein question, and France is determined that he shall not do so in its own way, a collision is by no means impossible.

wig-Holstein question, and France is determined that he shall not do so in his own way, a collision is by no means impressible.

As for unfortunate Italy, I fear nothing can be more forforn than her present prospects. The French fleet has already well mgh disappeared from Gaeta, and Russia does not send one in lieu. She only intimates to Sardiala that she will not countenance a blockade on the part of any Power. Whereupon Francis II, sends word to Francis Joseph of Austria that is entired to hold out to the death. The fact is, the French intervention has already done its destined work—that of rendering flaty almost an impossibility for Victor Emanuel. The state of Sicily is one of a most entire anarchy. The resistance Francis has been able to make at Gaeta has produced a serieus spirit of reaction at Naples; and Victor Emanuel's solution; called upon on all sides to put down insurrections, are in no condition to measure swords single handed with Austria. Carlbaldi is looming in the distance, but what can he do if France hangs on his chariet wheels. Wiser men in Faris than myself do not scruple to say that Napeleon has but one object—to effect by stealthy steps all that his uncle did by the tiger spring. But it little boots to go peering down into a dark policy which must give forth its secrets ere long. All things have their end, and the designs of our strange Emperor will not be an exception. To morrow night the Princess Mathilde opens her noble rooms to a juvenile ball given by the little Prince Imperial to the young scions of his sire's court, and great is the flutter among the youthful citie of Paris. But the parents of these little people have just now a very absorbing topic of conversation, quite sufficient to compensate them for resigning to their children the charms of Terpsichore.

On Friday next the legitimacy of the Princess Mathilde

and bouldoirs are full to the brim with the interesting particulars, and certainly, if the facts of the memoir are substantiated—and it is impossible to suppose they will not be, coming 'rom a source so eminent—the son-in-law of Victor Euganuel, and his stater the Princess Mathilde, are as poor bastards as any to be found among the enfents frourse.

The published memoir shows that Prince Jerome, at the time he espoused Miss Patterson, was no minor, but of full age, and therefore did not require the consent of his parent. It shows that the whole circumstunces connected with the marriage were of the mest deliberate, formal and potent characteristic of the mest deliberate of the mest deliberate, formal and potent characteristic of the mest deliberate of the season of the mest deliberate of

Everything is very dull at the Bourse, and rumous pre-vail that the Bank of England has it in contemplation to make a further advance in its rate of discount. The

I rincers Carolini Murat is at Nice. Piacards are posted p all over Paris announcing that all who are cut of mployment have only to present themselves at the municipality, which will find them work in breaking up and removing the ice from the streets. The lakes on the Bois de Boulogne are covered with people amusing themselves the number of whom hat Sunday was not less than 100,000. Hot drinks and hot cakes are in abundant demand.

Withdranoal of the French Heel from Garta-The Ventia Qualitim—The Policy of France and Sardinia—General Preparation for a War—The French Troops Notto Leave resset of war belonging to the Emperor Napoleon will re-main in that harbor, and that with no purpose of affording a retreat to the obstinate young Bomba, but simply to be at the orders of the French representative. On the morning of the 12th of this month, the French Ambassador at Vieuna formally announced to the Austrian go clined to listen to the propositions of France, made with a view to the real interests of himself, and with every desire to prevent occurrences that would endanger to

was made announced that the Austrian government would "deeply regret such a measure." No doubt it will annoy Austria, for the speedy fall of Gaeta will leave at iberty a Sardinian corpe d'armee that she fonuly hoped would be kept before that stronghold for mon'hs to come. At all events, Austria has shown her seuse of the langer to herself by making a new demonstration of force in Venetia, where several more thousands of troops are to be at once sent. I am assured oz good auare to be at once sent. I am assured oz good authority that both Victor Emanuel and Count Carbority that both Victor Emanuel and Count Carbority and Carbority seems that all will have to give way before the impetnessty of a people that have so long been ruled by others that they have no knowledge of self-government or restraint. History will grant to Carbority prins properties that they have he knowledge of self-government or restraint. History will grant to Carbority prins for his present efforts. He will do all to prevent the coming struggle. May he succeed, must be the ardent wish of all sincere friends of Italian independence.

pendence.

In Germany the uneasy feeling that has long prevailed has augmented since the warlike speech of the new King of Prassia. The question of the Holstein will, it is feared, bring about a war, in which France will join, and which will give to her the long talked about extension of frontiers to the Rhine. Be that as it may, here a general bekef in a coming war is evident.

English Mediterranean fleet had been greatly increased in numbers.

At Malta, where the garrison numbered 3,000 troops, there are now 7,000. At Corfu there has been a still greater increase, and it is remarked upon as a most significant fact that the militia in these British provinces have had their pay increased to that of solvinces have had their pay increased to that of solvinces of the regular army. What does all this mean? is asked here with ardent concern.

The last advices from Denmark announce that the Ministry of War is taking measures to supply the infantry with rifles. All solviers on furlough are recailed to their regular, and the number of cavalry horses greatly augmented. The artitlery is being supplied with rifled cannons, and the frontier fortifications are being improved. All these warlike preparations may not lead to war, but the general impression is they will.

The following is the text of the proclamation made by Victor Franuel to the Neapolitans at the period of his departure from Napies:—

Italians of the Neapolitan Provinces:—The cares of

The fellowing is the text of the proclamation made by Victor Emanuel to the Neapolitans at the period of his departure from Napies:—

Italians of the Neapolitan Provinces:—The cares of government have obliged me, to my regret, to separate myseit from you. I cannot give you a greater proof of affection than that of sending you my beloved cousin, Prince Eugene, to whom I am wont to entrust the government of the monarchy during my absence. He will govern the Neapolitan provinces in my name, and with the same powers which I exercised myself, and which I had delegated to the illustrious statesman who withdraws from that honorable office in consequence of the loss of a dear relative. Repose the same confidence in Prince Eugene of which you gave me such undoubted proofs; and, while waiting your representatives in Parisment, aid him in the task of unification which he comes to premote by your concord and civic wiscom. Europe, which for the last two years has been viewing with a satonishment the great facts which are being accomplished in Italy, will learn from your concord that the Neapolitan provinces, if they entered late into the scaety of their liberated sisters, are not on that account less ardent in their firm resolve to see our common country united.

C. Cavocth.

TURIS, Jan. 7, 1861.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has paid the Jeddah indemnity to France and England. The

Acvices from Constantinopie state that the Forte has paid the Jeddah indemnity to France and England. The favorable news of the lean had revived confidence and prevented humerous failures, which would otherwise have occurred. Austria had applied to the Porte to arrest the Hungarian and other emissaries on their passage through Turkey. Klajska is in the Frincipalities. The European commission at Damascas was received with menaces, even from the female part of the population. Lord Pudieri is said to have interegued nearly a thousand inhabitants of Damascas, and all declared that the Christians were in imment danger.

I am assured that the Angio French treaty will come into full operation before the period fixed upon. The Monitors will soon amounce the Emperor's decision to give immediate effect to the treaty, and thus obviate the inconvenience to commerce of a longer delay and suppers in the commercial intercourse between France and England.

His Mingety is preparing a curiosity in naval architecture. Having made many researches in matters of anti-time. Having made many researches in matters of anti-time, and the many researches in matters of anti-time, and the many researches in matters of anti-time, and the search model of the old vessels of the Roman may. It is to be built hear Astirers, under the superistendence of M. Margin, engineer, and from drawings by M. Jal, Histories and the loss of Boulegue are covered with ites some time or the same training the search model of the old vessels of the Roman may. It is to be built hear Astirers, and Conservator of the Archives in that department.

On Wednesday evening next will take place the grand by the course of the fail the chance for skating that two weeks of unmerorphed cold weather have afforded us. The pools at the loss of Boulegue are covered with ites some time of taking the fail and the same time of the place and the same time of the same time of the place and the sa

Brunn Jan. 16, 1861. Opening of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies—Attending

Coremonies-Public Opinion Relative to the King's Speech-Pol cy of the New Government, do., do.

The session of the Prussian Chambers was opened on fonday with more than usual selemnity. For the first time since the existence of constitutional government in this country a new King had ascended the throne, in whose power the members of the Legislature had to renew the oath of adelity sworn to his predecessor. The

cers mony took place, according to custom, in the white saloos of the Royal Schloss, the appearance of which, however, differed considerably from that presented by it on forms roccasions. Instead of scarlet, the throne was ermine, a mack carpet was spread on the steps, and the seat occupied by the King, as well as the eight fautouils on his right hand, intended for the scious of the royal family, the chars on the left destined for the Ministers of State, and the tabourers in front on which the regalia of the kingdom were to be deposit-

The saloon itself was hung with purple drapory, and curtains of the same calor adorned the tribunes on which the ladies of the royal house were seated. Soon after eleven o'clock A. M. the n'embors of the two Chambers began to arrive, many of them in uniform, with black crape round their arms; and those who wore plain clothes, in dress mourning; the Knights of the Black Engle with their gold chains about their necks, and the corps diplomatique appear as grand complet in the places reserved for them. The Grand Dukes of Baden and Saxo Weimar, and Prince Frederick of Hease (heir presump-Weimar, and Prince Frederick of Hesse (heir presumptive to the Electorate), were also present, and at tweive of slock the Queen entered, attended by her daughter inlaw, the Crown Princess, her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Badea, and her sister, Princess Charles, all attired in the deepest mourning, and closely voited. The royal procession was arranged in almost the same order as at the funeral of the late King. First came Marshal Wrangel, bearing the Pressian standard, supported by two aides de camp; the Prince Radzivil, with the crown; General Grabon, with the globe; Count Grueben, with the sceptre and General Lindheim, with the sword of State, and finally the King, surrounded by the Princes of State, and finally the King, surrounded by the Princes of the roya' family and the officers of his household. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Prussian Field Mar-shal, with a beimet and the collars of the Black Eagle and Hohenzollern, and as he passed through the saloon was greeted with loud acclamations, which he returned by lifting his belimet and bowing to the assembly. He then took his seat on the throne, the Princes, Ministers and Generals ranged themselves around it in due order, and

greeted with loud acciamations, which he returned by lifting his belienst and bowing to the assembly. He then took his seat on the throne, the Princes, Ministers and Generals ranged themselves around it in due order, and the Prince of Hobenzollem presented a paper, from which his Majesty read the speech. In the beginning his voice trembed with emotion, but afterwards it became three modes in the came of the promises made by him in the capacity of Prince Regent, was spoken with peculiar energy and increases where the promises made by him in the capacity of Prince Regent, was spoken with peculiar energy and increases where the with the desire expressed at the close of the royal harangus, the members of the two Chambers were now ammoned to take the oath posserbed by article 108 of the Prussen charter. At a sign from the king the himselver of the interior, Count Schwerin, stepped found and administered the cath to every separate member, with the exception of those who had already token it in an official capacity. It was to the following diffect—"You swear to Annighty God to be faithful and chedient to his bajesty king William, and to conscientency observe the constitution." The person addressed reptying—"I swear it, so help me 1004," and such these affirmations as may be exploited by the circular his basic typical properties of the professes. This ceremony listed no less than two hours, during which he king remained manding and bercheaded. At its conclusion, he said—"May too grant his blessing to your oaths! May he bless and protect our country!" and then quitted the saidon in the same array in which he had entered it, and amid the same demonstrations of loyarty. If was put three o'clock before the proceedings terminates, which must have been very fatiguing to the ilustrious individual who played the principal part in the m.

As yet the regular business of the two branches of the Legislature has hardly commenced, their yesterday's slitting being gainest excissively devoted to the election of officers. In the First

cause, which has just sustained a severe loss by the death of Henry Von Arnheim, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1848, and one of the few practical statesmen this country can boast of.

The impression produced by the King's speech is tolerably though not wholly satisfactory. It has been reported that the civil columge act would be dropped; and the public were pleased to see, therefore, that it would be brought for ward again this session, and that the government were still firmly determined to abrogate the immunities hitherto enjoyed by the great landholders in respect to taxation. Too little stress, it is thought, is laid on the Hessian, and too much on the Danish question; and the necessity of extraordinary notes for military armaments is not generally recognized; but it is some comfort to hear that, at no distant period, the in reased income will suffice to cover the excess of expenditures. Among the government bilts announced, but not specified by his Majesty, a law on ministerial responsibility is understood to eccupy the first place.

The omnesty, so long and anxiously expected, was signed on the 12th, and published in the State Anxiege of the 13th hast. It is extremely comprehensive in its provisions, enacting that all persons found guilty, up to the prevent time, by the civil couris, of high treason, offences against the King, the members of his family or foreign governments, resistance to constituted authorities or is disturbance of public order, and sentenced to death, imprisonment, fine, loss or suspension of civil rights, or placed under the surveillance of the police, are to receive a free pardon and to be reinstated in all the privileges of citizenship. To these condemned by military tribunals the royal decree is not so favorable; they are not pardoned unce additionally, but have to appeal to the King's mercy and to a wall this occision. This class in sindes all Prussian scojects who took a part in the Baden insurrection, amon, whom are mee like the poets the wall and to keep a decree is no

The to this time the frequents has proved to be a most compite success, without a single exception the fastest ship of war to the Mediterranean of whatever nation. Her holl, armament and machinery, and in fact all her appoint mosts, have attracted unesual attention from foreign efficials, and more than any other. She has increased the already acknowledged reputation of the superjority of American skill and enterprise.

Since of the greatest attractions to these people is the almost total absence of smoker while other ships your-out a consum stream of deme black smoke, which disgures everything, on the rigging and on deck, and leaving clouds of unceasemed coal for mines behind them, there is in proportion scarcely a sign of it with us. For this and the great saving of fuel we are indobted to our farticly bedieve, which are unquestionably superior in principle and use to anything among the Freend or English. Since being in dock the beauty of her hall has been universally admired by visiters, both private and official the Sardinian admiral sent for the chief constructor expressly to post himself up in regard to fit; and the many complimentary opinions expressed here might well make hir. Delano prouse of his work.

The Richmond, it would seem, has been less successful than was expected in speed, and qualities as a sea boat. She was over eleven hours in coming from Spezzis here, a distance which we had on the day of the socident seconfortable in any thing like a rough sea. Indeed, from all accounts, she can do more heavy rolling than the heaving sea of the free she must be exceedingly uncomfortable in any thing like a rough sea. Indeed, from all accounts, she can do more heavy rolling than the heaving success of the great struggle to come off in the spring. Steamers arrive and serve daily; the entire commerce of the place appears to consist in soldiers and munitions of war. The Vietor Enanuel, 1,386 tons, lay alongside of us nearly two weeks before we came in dock, taking han immense quantity of shot, thritten inch

tenants lesier and Warley, left the Richmond for home about a menth since.

The wave of disunion has not, however, yet reached the Irequos. Only one of our officers is from South Carolina. Our First Lieutenant, Wm. Hoger, still remains under the stars and stripes, and from the leng time which has elepted since the resignation of those gentlemen, it is to be hoped by the friends of our glorious Union that he will be among those patriotic lovers of their country who will not be influenced by the fanatic cries for disunion which threaten so much ruin and humiliation to Americans at home and abroad.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

A Northern and Southern Confederacy

A Northern and Southern Confederacy Contrasted.

(From the London News, Jan. 24.)

We should not ourselves have thought of drawing out a programme of the course and issue of the anticipated civil war in the United States; but when a leading contemporary undertakes to prophesy, and builds up a scheme on assumptions directly opposed to established facts, it is necessary to show what the elements of the case are, and what relation they bear to the future, in the event of civil war.

Following the course of the speculations which our contemporary has indulged in, we have first the consideration of area. The slave States have the larger area; and we may specify that the difference consists of 238,000 square noises. But if the South included in her territory the desert of Sahara, it would look very big on the map without being an element of greatness. In the existing territory of the South there are large tracts of pine barrenn, sands and swamps, never yet turned to use; and there is an annually increasing area of lapsed land, where the forest eneronches, and oven wild beasts return, after a disappearance of a century. As for the territory beyond the existing houndaries which are assumed to be wasten.

Simulation of the properties of the fibrory of the provided statement the control of the properties of the first provided and the statement the control of the properties of the provided statement the control of the provided statement the control of the properties of the provided statement the control of the provided span this season, and that the provided span this season, and that the provided span this season, and that the provided span this season, and the season of the provided span the season of th